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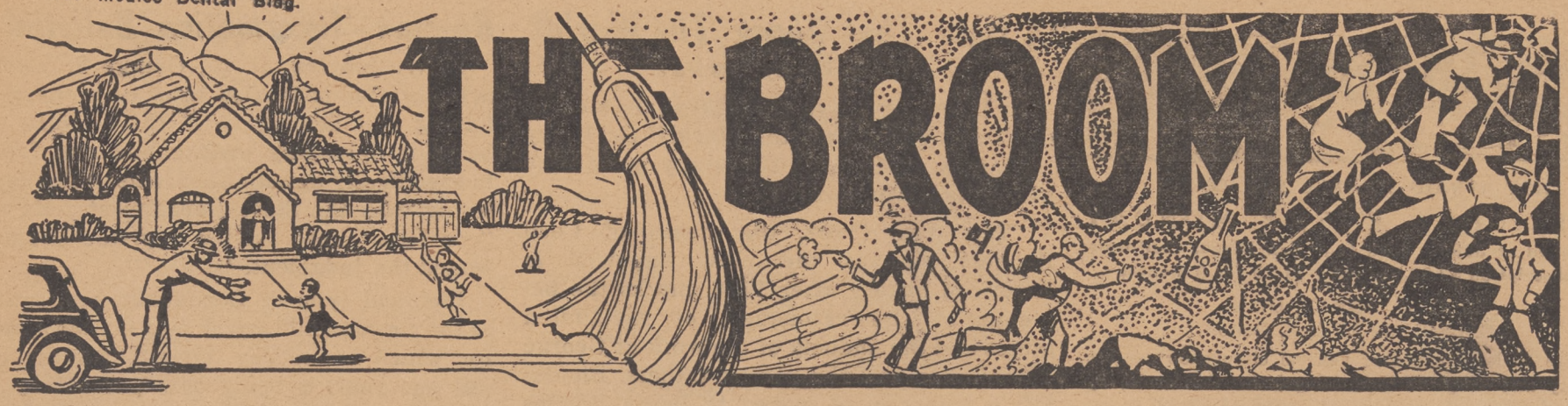

VOLUME XIII. NO. 40 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, MONDA Y, JUNE 28, 1943 $2.50 PER YEAR—SINGLE COPY 5 CENTS

Viereck Goes On Trial For Second Time

Jury Has Five Women and Seven Men

WASHINGTON,—The second trial of George Sylvester Viereck began in District Court upon charges that he had failed to register all of his activities as an agent of the German government.

Viereck was convicted in 1941 on the same charges but the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction on the grounds of a faulty indictment and prejudicial remarks by the prosecutor.

When Viereck, who admitted making hundreds of dollars a week a few years ago, was reindicted he pleaded poverty. He told reporters he "could never hold on to the money he made."

A jury of seven men, one a Negro, and five women was selected in a two-hour court session to hear the case before Justice Bolitha J. Laws.

Questioned Extensively

The jurors were subjected to extensive questioning by Justice Laws, who on common consent of counsel asked questions prepared by the defense.

In his first conviction, Viereck was sentenced to serve 2 to 6 years in prison. He had served approximately one year when the conviction was reversed.

The Government is represented by George McNulty and Albert Arent, special assistants to the attorney general. Viereck is represented by Leo Rover, former United States attorney, and John Wilson, former assistant United States attorney. Both were appointed by Justice Laws when Viereck told him recently he could not afford to hire a lawyer.

McNulty Outlines Case

In his opening statement to the jury, McNulty said that he would prove that Viereck had concealed his association with the German government and the foreign office of that government. He said that he would show that Viereck had constant dealings with the German embassy here and a number of the German consulates.

Jurors were asked if they knew Dillard Stokes, a former reporter with the Washington Post, now in the armed forces, who figured prominently in obtaining the information on which the conspiracy indictments were brought against 33 publishers.

* * *

VIERECK'S EX-PARTNER TELLS OF PUBLISHING ANTI-BRITISH BOOKLETS

WASHINGTON,—Sigfrid H. Hauck, 28-year-old former partner with Viereck of Flanders Hall, New Jersey publishing house that the Government claims Viereck used to print anti-British pamphlets having their origin in Germany, was on the witness stand for nearly three hours. Mr. Hauck told the jury of five women and seven men of the operation of the publishing business, starting in 1940.

Mr. Hauck said that at one point a book dealer informed him he no longer cared to handle Flanders Hall publications because of their anti-British tone. This dealer, the witness added, informed him that the pamphlets closely resembled publications the dealer was familiar with as German writings.

George A. McNulty, special assistant to the attorney general, then produced several pamphlets written in German. The witness admitted seeing them in Viereck's apartment and said they were similar in content to several published by Flanders Hall.

Defense Attorney Leo A. Rover twice took exception to the reading of passages from a book titled "Sowing Germs of Hate," written by Viereck in 1930 and dealing with German propaganda in the World War. Mr. Rover termed the reading of passages to the jury between questioning of the witness as "absolutely improper and unfair."

Consul's Ex-Employe Testifies

Throughout the proceedings Viereck followed carefully the testimony of witnesses, frequently bending over to confer with Defense Attorney John J. Wilson. Earlier in the day the Government called as its first witness Otto Borsdorf, former employe of the German consul in New York. He told of Viereck visiting the consul general on numerous occasions.

Viereck's first conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court held, among other things, that the jury in the first trial had been improperly charged.

———B———

ROY O. AKERS ON VACATION

The Broom's 13 years' long printer has taken a three weeks' vacation. That leaves me in complete charge of the paper. I am changing the make-up to return to the 19 ems, 10-point type, all through the paper, as it used to be before I was arrested July 22, 1942. It makes for easier reading.

Vaccination Law in State Opposed

DOVER, March 11—The vast improvement in recent years in sanitary conditions, and not vaccination, is responsible for the fact that only 1432 cases of smallpox and 12 fatalities from that disease were reported in the whole United States in 1941, H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Ciizens Medical Reference Bureau, New York, told members of the House today.

He was given the privilege of the floor at the request of Rep. Frank A. Lawson, chairman of the public health committee, to speak against Senator Robert H. Yerkes' bill to provide for compulsory vaccination of all school children.

Delaware for year after year had not a single case of small pox reported although vaccination is not compulsory here, he said, asking how compulsory vaccination would be able to better that record. Only 10 states have compulsory vaccination laws, six states make it optional with school boards, and four states have laws specifying that vaccinations are not required, he said.

England was the home of compulsory vaccination, he said, but after a long investigation of the effects of the treatment, the law requiring it was repealed.

He also warned that vaccination may lead to lockjaw and to encephalitis and declared a number of deaths have resulted from these diseases in such cases.—Wilmington Morning News, Wilmington, Delaware.

———B———

Then And Now

Years ago, when a congressional committee was investigating some aftermath of World War I, a representative turned suddenly to an officer on the stand and asked:

"Well, who won the war?"

There was a moment of blank silence, the story goes, while the military man pondered a reply to the foolish question. The lull was broken by Rep. Maury Maverick, who countered:

"Who won the San Francisco earthquake?"

—San Diego Labor Leader

———B———

SETTIN' STILL

(What the school teacher wished at 6 a. m. when the alarm rang on the last day of school).

I wish I was a little rock,
A-settin' on a hill
A-doin' nothing all day long,
But just a-settin' still.
I wouldn't eat, I wouldn't drink, I wouldn't even wash,
I'd just set still a thousand years,
And rest myself, By gosh.

THE BROOM

"NOT AFRAID TO TELL THE TRUTH"

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

Published at 3865 - 43rd St., San Diego, California
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C. LEON de ARYAN, Editor

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PM BRINGS RESULTS

(Editor's Note: Winchell and PM smear campaign brought us a flock of requests for copies of The Broom).

Dear Sirs:

I am interested in receiving a single copy of your publication, for which I enclose the sum of ten cents to cover cost and postage.

Kindly forward to me at the above address.

Very truly yours, — — — New York.

* * *

P. M., COMMUNIST SPOKESMEN

Dear Sirs:

I have enclosed 5c (stamps) for which I should like you to send me a copy of your newspaper "The Broom," as I believe the editors of P. M. are the spokesmen for Communism, they are inclined to distort facts and I should like to form my own opinions of de Aryan's editorials.

Very truly yours, — — Massachusetts.

* * *

GOOD READING MATTER

Dear Sir:

Will you please send me a copy of your paper, "The Broom." It has been recommended to me by a friend as an excellent source of good reading matter.

Sincerely yours, — — Pennsylvania.

———B———

DEAD BRAINS DON'T COUNT

The OPA's idea of values is shown by the fact that it asks 11 points for apple sauce, 7 for bologna, and only 3 for brains.

* * *

The worst "bottleneck" is the secretary of a ladies' aid society on a party telephone.

* * *

Another problem confronting us is what to do with stray dogs that insist on bringing bones in our victory gardens.

* * *

Milwaukee Journal: Washington, keeping inflation within bounds, is somehow reminding of the committee which used to see that Houdini was securely nailed in the drygoods box.

———B———

Broom May Stop Coming To You

Subscribers who receive The Broom in cities requiring zone numbers on addresses should notify this office at once. Failure to do this may interrupt mailings of the paper to such subscribers.

Notify The Broom at once of your zone number. Box 349, East San Diego.

'A Date That Shook The World'

(Boise Valley Herald)

In The Progressive (May 3rd), in writing on "Dates That Shook the World," Dr. Harry E. Barnes, of Chicago University, gave us a new slant as follows:

"This date (1902, the death of Cecil Rhodes), perhaps the most important in American history after 1776, marks the beginning of the reconquest of the United States and the undoing of the work of George Washington and the patriot fathers. Rhodes left a vast sum of money to found Rhodes Scholarships in English universities for American students. By this subtle procedure, extended over a generation or so, American intellectuals were generally reduced to subservience to British policy and could be counted upon to urge American assistance to Britain whenever the latter was threatened."

Upon reading this, we recalled the aversion we had in our young manhood to the grasping gangster strategy of that predatory British expansionist as that strategy manifested itself in South African affairs of the closing decade of the 19th century. Then it came to our mind the trend of the personal and official influence of Idaho's Rhodes Scholarship stooge, Secretary of State Mr. George Curtis in the hectic pre-Pearl Harbor period. By way of getting reliable documentation on the subject, we went to our reference library and took out the volume initialed with the letter R and for the purpose of the Herald record we will begin with the year 1870, when Rhodes as a youth of 17 years, went to South Africa from England:

"The excitement attendant on the discovery of diamonds at Kimberly was at its height. He made his way to the diamond fields and became a millionaire before he was 20 . . . He was one of the first Britons to foresee the possibilities of southern Africa—one of the first to map out a plan of extensive British domination in that region. He was a central figure in South African politics for two decades. In 1895 he organized a raid into the Transvaal with a view to the annexation but President Kreuger was too shrewd for him. The consummation of his plans was brought about later, however, by the Boer war . . . .

"At his death, Rhodes left a large fortune, the greater part of which he devoted to the establishment of scholarships at Oxford University. He directed that they should be distributed as follows: Rhodesia, 9; Cape Colony, 12; Natal, 3; Australia, 18; New Zealand, 3; Bermuda, 3; Canada, 6; Newfoundland, 3; 2 for each state and territory of the American Union; 15 for Germany. Each scholarship requires residence at Oxford University and carries a grant of $1500 a year . . . ."

As we stated at the beginning, Dr. Barnes' statement gave us a new slant on Cecil Rhodes and his scholarship. Until we read that statement, it had never occurred to us that there was an "institutionalized" arranged for bunco steering America into the sphere of British power politics. It now occurs to us that some person who is skilled in research work could perform a most useful service in writing a biographical roster of all of the Americans who have fallen for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship bait.

Russian 'Information Bulletin'

In Washington, D. C., George S. Viereck is being tried in federal court on a charge of having had dealings with the German embassy in spreading propaganda and failing to specifically detail his activities when registering with the State Department. He was "convicted" once but the Supreme Court reversed the judgment.

Identical type of Communist propaganda as the German Library of Information spread, for which connection Viereck was held in jail one year, is being now put out by the S.S.R.R. embassy in Washington. Nazism is as reprehensible to the individualist minded American as is Communism.

But while Viereck is being charged with the crime of having been connected with the German brand of collectivist propaganda, the U. S. mails carry now and are spreading the subtle propaganda of Communism. One is a "crime," the other a "virtue" and "patriotic." Both contemplate the destruction of the U. S. system of government.

The "Information Bulletin" is issued by the U.S.S.R. embassy three times weekly.

———B———

Ballards Win New Trial

SAN FRANCISCO—The trial judge's instructions to the jury won a new trial for Mrs. Edna W. Ballard and her son, Donald, leaders of the "I Am" sect in Los Angeles, on mail fraud charges.

The United States circuit court of appeals ruled that the federal district court in Los Angeles erred in telling the jury that if the Ballards believed their own teachings they should be acquitted.

Mrs. Ballard and her son were convicted in February, 1942. She was fined $8000 and sentenced to a year in prison and her son was fined $400 and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The prison and jail sentences were suspended and both were placed on probation.

———B———

Walker Attacked For Holding Two Posts

WASHINGTON — Sen. Langer (R-ND), told the senate that Postmaster Gen. Walker should resign either his cabinet post or his chairmanship of the Democratic national committee.

"A man cannot serve two masters at the same time," Langer said.

He asserted that postmasters are being "mulcted by the national Democratic party" for political contributions and that publishers of magazines and newspapers are being intimidated "by the constant threat of revoking their second-class mailing privilege."

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Good
THOUGHT

Good WORD — Good DEED

SERMONETTES

"In hoc signo vinces"

Understanding is needed to make good use of knowledge and education.

The value of every thought, word and action is determined by the motive.

The harvest of the present is the result of seed sown in the past.

There is a time in the life-span of man when the realization of truth means more to him than the accumulation of riches and possessions.

The Savior revealed the quintessence of truth in the words of counsel, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father who is in heaven is perfect."

To pray religiously upon the prolonged exhalation of the breath gives added power and zeal to the supplicant.

The principles of Mazdaznan are as applicable now as they were in days of yore, as truth whenever manifest sheds the light of understanding upon our path.

The spirit of man desires to work out the good and perfect through good thought, word and deed. The pure desire of spirit on its earthly journey does not always find a clear and unobstructed path.

—Mazdaznan Magazine

———B———

AUTOCRACY VS. CONGRESS

WASHINGTON,—Interior Secretary Ickes has decided not to make too much of a monument out of the Jackson Hole country, even with his Presidential decree. He has announced grazing can be continued and those who have homes in the region may keep them for life—under the benevolent philanthropy of the new federal landlord.

But this does not settle all the basic principles or difficulties of the federal seizure by Presidential order.

The county government will lose close to $20,000 a year in taxes as a result of the President's action. Approximately 200 men have gone from that region to fight the war for their homes, only to find now that these homes are to be available only for life, by executive decree.

It now develops further that two congressional committees refused to let the government seize the area before Mr. Roosevelt chose to do it by fiat. As one citizen of the region has written:

"Jackson Hole may be a monument to Mr. Ickes, but it's only a tombstone to me"—and to everyone else who lives there.

—Paul Mallon

CIGARETTE, MOTH
Holes Rewoven, $1 up; with this ad, 50c off
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In The Library Of Congress

JOHN PETER ZENGER AND ANDREW HAMILTON

By C. Leon de Aryan

(Editor's Note: I wrote these lines while in Washington, D. C.).

WASHINGTON—When at the age of 18 I was forced to leave home and become a globetrotter, I learned to deal with bureaucracy and its tyranny in the matter of passport regulations. One could not leagally cross the border of any of the many kingdoms, empires and republics in Europe, Africa and Asia without a duly visaed passport for which one had to pay a certain fee in advance at the consulate or legation of the country to be entered and had to explain why one went there and how much money he had.

I never had money and never had a visa except in rare instances when I happened to get it free, and most of the time I had no passport. But I always felt that the earth is the Lord's and He, having put me here, I had as much right to go about my business as anyone else, and did, to this day.

During my travels I learned that bureaucracy does not sit well with many of the employees of the system itself. They too, seemed to have an inkling of the God-given right to Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, even though they were employees of a system of government that denied that freedom and arbitrarily enforced regulations which interfere with the divine plan for man on earth.

I found time and again sympathetic souls among the clerks and among the very frontier guards, who advised me how to circumvent and beat the regulations and not be caught. So that after all, the inborn sense of human rights was deeper rooted in these employees than their loyalty to a system that forced them to go against their own better beings to insure bread and butter.

Wherever bureaucracy, and its tyranny, rears its head, there one will continue to find this anomalous situation that the very ones hired to enforce bureaucratic edicts are secretly proud to help an intrepid soul to beat those edicts.

So when I was arrested on a charge of "demoralizing the armed forces in the city of Washington" by publishing a weekly in San Diego, and was taken clear across the continent in manacles and leg-chains and placed in the D. C. jail, those employees who personally came in contact with me and had an opportunity to observe me and become acquainted, expressed their opinion of the whole incident in unmistakable language. One of them advised me to be sure and read the "Brief Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger, Printer of the New York Weekly Journal," who on the 17th of November, 1734, was arrested on a warrant charging him with criminal libel against government officials, inciting to sedition and disobedience, inflaming the people's minds, and greatly disturbing the peace.

My friend urged me to read the case and use it in court in my defense arguments, because, he said, history is repeating itself.

Following his advice, I am now sitting in the Law Section of the reading room in the Library of Congress and have before me a number of editions giving "a brief narrative of the case and tryal" of the pioneer publisher of the weekly COLOPHON, and I shall proceed to outline the parallel in our two cases, which is unbelievably similar as if "Believe it or Not Ripley" were presenting it to an astonished America.

That such things could be repeated in the year of the Lord 1942-43 after a War of Independence was fought and won is a very significant index of the times in which we are living and now we must re-assert our rights and liberties.

Zenger, having been arrested on Nov. 17, 1734, was kept incommunicado for several days and then was brought into court on a habeas corpus petition and demand was made that bail be fixed in a reasonable amount. Zenger filed an affidavit that he was not worth £40. Bail was fixed, notwithstanding, at £400, and Zenger, not being able to provide it, went back to jail until Jan. 28, 1735.

Zenger had started printing his paper on Nov. 5, 1733, in opposition to a paper supporting the Colonial officials and the government. After a few copies had been printed, the chief justice charged the grand jury on the law of libel and called their attention to Zenger's newspaper "as a great disturber of the peace," and that all order and government was being endeavored to be trampled on. The grand jury, however, refused to indict.

The committee of council ordered some of Zenger's newspapers burned by the common hangman near the pillory in the city of New York, as tending **to raise seditions and tumults** and disturb the peace.

On Nov. 17, 1734, Zenger was arrested on a court warrant and kept in jail in lieu of £400 bail. On January 28, 1735, a second grand jury refused to indict him. But the attorney general then charged him **by information** for "printing and publishing false, scandalous, malicious and **seditious libel,** to the great disturbance of the peace."

James Alexander and William Smith, of the New York bar, represented Zenger. They challenged the jurisdiction of the court, and **the court disbarred them for it.**

The court thereafter appointed **John** Chambers to represent Zenger, and Chambers fought for and obtained a true struck jury.

Zenger's friends, with the aid of **Alexander** and Smith, in the meanwhile had **asked** the aid of Andrew Hamilton, of the Philadelphia bar, the leading advocate of America. Though 80 years of age and ill, this Philadelphia lawyer undertook the defense, without fee. The trial was held Aug. 4, 1735, and Zenger was found not guilty by the jury.

There was a very interesting battle, a true revolution, between the jurors and the judge. The jurors were fined 40 marks apiece, refused to pay and finally came out victorious over the judge.

(To Be Continued)

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OUR GROUNDHOG WORLD

By GEORGE CARTWRIGHT

Food Conference

Of the International Food Conference, The Free Market News Letter of Boston states: "With such a program, this conference will surely run headlong into the pressure of those vested interests, political and economic, which have a stake in all existing barriers to the freeing of production and the free movement of goods." The tariff and middlemen profiteers will be the busy boys trying to sink this movement of 43 governments toward liberty from monopoly. As a sample of the middleman racket, California Congressman Voorhis mentions the farmer getting one cent for the wheat in a loaf of bread costing the consumer 12c.

Henry George

When I am dead,
Let nothing more be to my credit said,
But that I followed Henry George and tried
To aid the Cause for which he lived and died
Who, like Ben Adhem, "may his tribe
increase"
Saw in a vision **what would bring world peace:**
Not Love of God, but Love of fellow man.
Which covers both and brings the human clan
Within the shadow of whom God has blessed,
All such as he "whose name led all the rest."
Because he scorned the vanities of pelf,
And learned to love his neighbor as himself,
I honored Henry George and want no line
Carved on his tomb but that his dream was
mine,
When I am dead. —Horatio

Hebrew vs. Canadian

The difference between the prospects of a Hebrew child in the Old Testament period and those of a Canadian child of this day is noteworthy. **The Hebrew child was born heir to a share in a landed estate, sufficient under ordinary circumstances to let him employ himself and make a living without asking anyone's permission.**

The Canadian child is born heir to a share in public debt, on which he must begin to pay interest from the time he begins to work.

—Ernest J. Farmer, in Square Deal, Toronto, Canada

Mr. and Mrs. Reader: **What does your American child inherit?** Land Rent for Revenue will make holding unused land unprofitable and give your child its share of America.

—B—

LABOR LEADERS HELD ON 'TRIBUTE' CHARGE

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—Joseph S. Fay, international vice president of the Union of Operating Engineers (A. F. L.), and five other labor leaders, were arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Riley H. Heath on a charge of conspiring to force non-union workers to pay tribute to Local 825 for the privilege of working on public works projects.

The indicmtent charged that they forced non-union members to obtain special work permits, costing from $2 to $3 a week.

—B—

PUNCH: "Slugs won't eat your young lettuce if the latter are sprayed with a mixture of soot and soft soap," declares a gardening expert.

THE LAST ROUNDUP—

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Horse Meat For Humans In Calif.

By RICHARD C. CRAVEN

In the National Humane Review

Vast quantities of horse meat are being sold for dog and poultry food.

The best of such meat is shipped in from Nevada, where it is slaughtered under Federal inspection. A large quantity is slaughtered in California, presumably for animal consumption and NOT subject to inspection.

It is believed that part of the California meat is actually being eaten by humans who buy it as dog meat, because of the scarcity of regular steer beef due to quotas and trade conditions.

The horse slaughtering business has long been a problem for humane societies. In the chicken and egg-producing areas it has been a horror.

Public opinion has never been aroused because the facts have not been broadcast.

The journey to the killing plants was none too pleasant for the weakened animals. Whether by truck or train they suffered. Some reached their destination injured. For them the last roundup meant agony. But few people seemed to care; the animals had to die and that was all there was to it.

Horses Await Turn For Death

When the horses are received at the killing plants they are placed in corrals. As the supply cannot be regulated to the capacity of the plant, it often happens that the plant has a surplus on hand, with more coming in each day. In the meantime, horses wait their turn for the hammer or the gun. Some of the horses must wait a week or longer for the consummation.

During that period they are in the open corrals, crowded together. It makes no difference what the weather is. If it rains they must stand in mud; I have seen them in mud knee deep.

The worst condition was on the morning of Sunday, January 31. There had been a day or two of moderate rain. Corrals were a quagmire. Mud was so deep it was patent that if a horse got down there was little likelihood that he could get back on his feet; he would probably drown in the mud. When they moved they had some difficulty extracting their feet—one foot at a time. A couple of boys were throwing the straw to the horses. Some of the straw was thrown on top of the mud; what was eaten first was clean, but some was trampled in the mud and I doubt if any horse would eat that filthy stuff even if he were dying of hunger.

Still Alive, Dragged To Pen

I did not see how the night could have passed without death for some of the horses. So I asked one youth how many had died in the night.

"Only one," he replied, as though he had expected more casualties.

"What did you do with the carcass?" was my next question.

"Hauled it into the plant," was the answer.

I did not ask what was done with the flesh, but the plant is where the horses are killed, skinned and the meat cut up.

At another plant I saw a dead horse at the foot of the ramp leading to the killing pen. This horse had been dragged out of the corral, but must have been alive at that time because there was some blood along the dirt track to the ramp and a large quantity where the carcass lay. It had been bled for the sake of the meat, and when the carcass was moved nearer to the ramp blood flowed freely from the knife wound in the chest. So, it had just been killed.

(To Be Continued)

Delayed Invasion, For 4th Term

WASHINGTON,—A delayed invasion of Europe—and signs indicate that we shall not attack Hitler directly until 1944—will be a tremendous asset to President Roosevelt if he seeks re-election. No one suggests that partisan considerations will govern the timing of an assault. But his friends and enemies alike concede that an all-out offensive next year will be more valuable at the ballot box than one now. This is why:

If we are gaining in the final drive by mid-1944 and are smashing the axis from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the credit would—and should—go to the commander-in-chief. On the other hand, if we should suffer initial setbacks on the main battlefield, it would be all the more important not to change generalissimos in the midst of the crisis. In either event Mr. Roosevelt seems to be sure of having a winning issue. At least that is the conclusion of politicos on both sides the fence.

Principal barrier to a fourth term would be inexcusable blunders in Washington that would bring severe and unnecessary defeats on land, sea or in the air. But that event is not likely to happen in view of our growing productive might, the skill our overseas leaders have shown in North Africa and the Far East and the bravery of our troops..

G. O. P. WINNING THE WAR

Ironically, if F. D. R. should enjoy four more years in the White House, thanks will be due to the men he once denounced as "economic royalists" and to members of "well stocked clubs." His war and navy secretaries are Republicans, as are key figures in their staffs. Top executives of WPB, the agency which supervised the production of weapons, belong to the opposition party. And although it is not generally known, most of our number one fighting men are not new dealers. —Ray Tucker.

—B—

CRITICIZES U. S. SYSTEM

LONDON, Ont.—Arthur R. Ford, editor-in-chief of the London Free Press and president of the Canadian Press, declared his opposition to Canada's political union with the United States "because the Britsh parliamentary system is preferable to the American system of government."

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